

# Democratic Union State Ticket

Election Tuesday, October 14.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES S. ATHON,  
OF Marion County.  
FOR ADDITOR OF STATE,  
JOSEPH RISTINE,  
OF Fountain County.  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
MATTHEW L. BRETT,  
OF Davis County.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. BORD,  
OF Decatur County.  
FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,  
MICHAEL C. KERR,  
OF Floyd County.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
SAMUEL L. RUTG,  
OF Allen County.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.  
2d " JAMES H. GRAVENS.  
3d " HENRY W. HARRINGTON.  
4th " WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.  
5th " EDWARD JOHNSON.  
6th " ALEXANDER B. CONDUITT.  
7th " DANIEL W. MOORHEADS.  
8th " JOHN PETTIT.  
9th " DAVID TURPIE.  
10th " JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.  
11th " JAMES F. McDOWELL.

## Supreme Court Report.

We notice that several Democratic papers in the State have not the name of the Democratic candidate for Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, in their list of candidates for State officers. MICHAEL C. KERR of Floyd county, is the Democratic candidate for Reporter. The omission to place his name on the ticket in several counties might defeat his election and we therefore again direct attention to the matter.

## The Cincinnati Commercial an Original Secession Advocate.

The Cincinnati Commercial daily misrepresents the position of the Democratic party in reference to the rebellion. Since the fall of Sumter every Democratic convention which has been held in the Northern States has taken ground in favor of maintaining the Union inviolate. The Democratic party has always been an Union party, and for years they were derided by their political opponents as the "Union-savers." And the Democracy have not only been in favor of preserving the Union, but they equally desired to maintain the Constitution in letter and spirit—in the language of DANIEL WEBSTER, as "a bond, the only bond of the Union of these States; as all that gives us National character."

## The Commercial, in March, 1861, expressed itself in most decided terms against a war for the subjugation of the seceders and in favor of the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

Read what it then said upon the subject after seven States had seceded:

## ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ORGAN IN FAVOR OF RECOGNIZING THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, March, 1861.]

War for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable.

If there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural Union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated.

The sun will shine as brightly and the rivers run as clear—the cotton fields will be as white and the wheat fields as golden—when we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

We are not in favor of blockading of the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaining by force the property of the United States now in the possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it.

In its issue of yesterday, the 7th inst., carrying out the idea expressed in March, 1861, it says the following is the programme of those whose sentiments it represents:

Take the positions:

1st. That the rebellious States can not be conquered.

2d. That the Yankees are responsible for the war.

3d. That the Unity of the Mississippi Valley is essential to the welfare of all the people living in it.

From these points they distinctly draw the inference that the people of the Northwest should cut loose from the Eastern States, stop the war, and cast their vote with the Mississippi slave States.

Those who vote, therefore, with the party and for the candidates it nominates, to use the language of the Commercial, with it and them, "would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

As further evidence that it favors such a policy, it intones most cordially the nomination of one LYMAN TILMAN as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the State of New York, who, in February, 1861, after six States had already seceded, and the American Union was "utterly tottering from its foundation to its summit," said, in a public speech, which was reported at the time, as follows:

I wish to say that, traitorous though it may be, I stand here to oppose the policy of war with the South, now, hereafter and forever.

I think I am speaking for the untried, the true, conservative citizens of this State, when we have not only no responsibility in this war, but we give notice now that that war will be waged in spite of our opposition and against our endeavors.

It is enough that now I am prepared to take the responsibility of saying I am resolved to resist it here and to resist it everywhere. "And if that be treason, make the most of it!"

Who can doubt, after such indubitable evidence, again using its own language, but that the Commercial is "now engaged" in furthering the views entertained by the cotton aristocracy when they commenced the work of revolution?

## The Command of our Troops.

An important correspondence has been published between General HALLACK and Governor GAMBLE on a question raised by the latter in reference to the power of the General Government to appoint officers to the command of State troops.

Governor GAMBLE seems to regard the militia exclusively as State troops, and therefore claims the power of appointment. Gen. HALLACK, in reply that it is distinguished for its true logic and clearness of statement, shows that after the State troops have been mustered into the U. S. service, the power of appointment or of command rests with officers appointed by the President. He fortifies his opinion by citations from the Constitution and laws of Congress and shows the practical difficulties that would arise in case a contrary course was adopted. He says:

Suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be two distinct and independent commanders to that corps, for the appointment must be made by the States respectively, and an officer appointed by one State can not command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States, and at the same time to put such restrictions upon that use as to render it impossible.

Gen. HALLACK's conclusion, that any militia regiment mustered into the service of the United States can be commanded by any officer of pro-

per rank in the service of the United States, is in accordance both with law and necessity. A contrary position would induce confusion and disaster, and this difficulty, which has proved a serious one in all federations, has been wisely overcome in ours. In ancient Greece this question was a fruitful subject of discord, and was probably the chief cause of its downfall. On one occasion of a combined expedition, the Generals of the respective States assumed the chief command in turn, for a period of only one day, when he relinquished it to the next in order. But this system was productive of so many disasters that the Generals were obliged to rescind it by foregoing their daily right of command in favor of one, and victory was the result.

About a year ago Governor BROWN, of Georgia, raised a point that the authority of the State was supreme in the rebel Confederacy, but JEFF DAVIS quickly reduced him to reason. He had sufficient discernment to see the fallacy of BROWN's position, and snuffed him out remorselessly. The comingling of the volunteer and regular officers, by appointing regular officers to volunteer troops and volunteer officers to regular troops, so lately introduced by General HALLACK, is working good in breaking down the distinctions between the two branches of service, and infusing an ambition among the men for promotion, which is not held at such great distance from them as heretofore.

## How it was Done.

The people have not only been good and amazed at the proclamation itself but for several days deliberating upon the President's motive for its sudden appearance after his assurance, as late as Friday, the 19th, that no such purpose was then contemplated by him. One writer (Rep.) has said that it was to anticipate JEFF. DAVIS in his contemplated emancipation proclamation, and another, that it was to avoid the recognition of Southern independence by European nations. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial solves the great mystery by telling us that the act itself was an inspiration! We quote:

Between the 11th and 23d of the present month he was evidently inspired to issue the long talked of document, surprising many who had waited for it until they had almost ceased to hope. And it is believed here that the first intimation that at least a majority of the Cabinet had of this important measure was at its presentation to them on the afternoon of the 21st inst., as a State paper to be issued that day. The propriety of issuing such a document was not made a subject of discussion, nor were the opinions of those present on the policy of such a step asked. A few points were talked over, an argument in favor of the document was read, *un fait accompli*. At any rate such is the version in circulation here and generally credited.

## Archbishop Hughes and the Proclamation.

Archbishop HUGHES takes prompt ground against the proclamation. So do all the newspapers of his church. The Metropolitan Record speaks for the Archbishop in a long article, saying among other things:

In another part of this week's Record will be found what we regard as a startling and extraordinary proclamation from the President of the United States. We say that it is both startling and extraordinary, and a perusal of the document itself will afford sufficient proof of the correctness of our opinion in regard to its character.

Can we understand what a servile war means? Can we picture to ourselves, without shuddering at the dread spectacle, the scenes of savage riot and debauchery, of carnage and rapine—scenes of which the horrors of the battlefield can furnish no adequate conception. The conflict of man with man is a struggle between equals, but a war in which women and children and old age become the victims, is savage and barbarous to the last degree. Surely the President of the United States does not desire to precipitate such a fearful calamity upon the country; surely he does not mean to retire within the limits of the United States all the horrors of a negro insurrection.

In this last dire extremity should happen, then we may never more expect to see the Union as it has been; then more than one third of the land will be converted into a desert and the world will stand aghast at the crimes and outrages committed in the name of liberty.

## From the National Intelligencer.

## Preliminary Texts of the "New Policy."

We have already sufficiently indicated our opinion of the "new policy" which President Lincoln threatens to enforce with the army and navy of the United States after the first of January next, in case at that date any State or parts of States shall fail to be re-entrusted to Congress. At the same time we have placed on record our augurs of the consequences likely to flow from this proposed attempt to emancipate part and parcel of our plan of military operations for the restoration of the Union.

As the policy which the President proposes to enforce in this matter is appointed to take effect only after the first of January next, we are not yet called to consider it in any other than its theoretical aspects, or its contingent results, so far as these are already described by different classes of observers. To these we may have occasion to refer at some length in a future day.

At present we desire to remind the friends and patrons of this "new policy" that the President in yielding to a "pressure" from which he long sought to "relieve the country," has now a right to look to them for a confirmation of all the promises that have been made and all predictions that have been uttered in the hope of extorting from him this reluctant proclamation. The President, as well as his agents, is now in a position which will be found in another column, as addressed to assemblage of the people of this city, that he has issued this proclamation "under a very heavy and solemn sense of his responsibility."

He says he is still, in his position, "surrounded with difficulties," and therefore he has a right to claim that the confidence he has placed in the advisers who have so vehemently urged this step shall not be shown to have been misplaced.

We will at present designate only two things which he must expect to see speedily realized, as the condition of putting any trust in the policy which, after long "deliberation" he has finally adopted.

In the first place, the President, by introducing in his proclamation the promise of freedom to all slaves escaping into our army lines, has evidently determined to test at once the sagacity of the men who have confidently predicted that this simple declaration would put an end to the rebellion. He therefore makes this part of his edict immediate in its application, and so that during the next three months he will have a good opportunity of proving the value of proclamations and testing the wisdom of his accepted counsellors.

What he has a right to expect may be read in the following passage from the Chicago Tribune, made a few weeks ago, when it was claiming for just such a paper as this is now:

"But hark! Master Lincoln, the great supreme lawgiver in the Union, proclaims them free men and women! The chains which have bound the chains on their limbs is itself broken, swept away or submerged by the higher or more authoritative edict of the President of the whole Union, who proclaims them emancipated by virtue of an act of the Nation's Legislature. The voice of the President would sound through Secession lands that the seven thunders. In the ears and hearts of four millions of slaves it would carry with it the weight and authority of the voice of Jehovah speaking from the Mount to the children of Israel in the wilderness. In the mind of the negro, all State laws, local customs and masters' orders would be null and void, and not binding upon his conscience or conduct. To hold him longer in slavery could only be done by force, which would speedily prove to be impracticable."

If there be any wisdom, therefore, in the anti-slavery astrologers, and if there be any virtue in State laws, and if there be any authority in State proclamations, Mr. Lincoln expects in a few weeks to see such a stampede of "loyal blacks" deserting their rebel masters as has not occurred for centuries in the history of popular migrations. We have reason to know that his own faith is weak on this point, and therefore he will the more hope to find the judgment of his advisers approved by the event.

What his own opinion in the matter is was candidly stated to a committee, who a few days ago waited upon him, in the following language: "The proclamation, and to whose report we invite the participation of our readers, as in that report as to the whole theory of paper proclamations as a means of war or emancipation."

It remains to be seen whether the President or his advisers have been true to their anticipations under this head. He has left the latter without excuse or occasion for fault-finding, if the "loyal blacks" do not now fly to our standards like doves to the windows."

The second thing which the President has a right not only to expect, but to demand, at the hands of his rejoicing and delighted friends, is that the ranks of the army shall be instantly filled to overflowing with eager and valiant recruits, asking to be led against the enemy and to fire at his "magazine." On this point the President has not been left to trust to hap-hazard promises. In an official letter, addressed to the Secretary of War under date of last May 19th, the Governor of Massachusetts expressed a doubt whether on a sudden call he could succeed in raising three regiments to fight for the Union and the Constitution under the war policy that then prevailed. But he said that if President Lincoln would let the "Massachusetts boys" fire at the enemy's "magazine," and if the President would recognize "black men as legally capable of loyalty," why, then, "the roads would swarm, if not with men, with the spirit of the Massachusetts boys" would pour out to obey his call to fight, "with God and human nature on their side." The Governor wrote as follows:

Boston, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir—I have at this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:

"The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded to the front, and be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise."

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and drilled, and drilled, and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make the men feel that they were not soldiers but a mob.

Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savage as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretenses as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them, as they used laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the road will swarm, if not with men, with the spirit of the Massachusetts boys" would pour out to obey his call to fight, "with God and human nature on their side."

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

## As under the original war policy Massachusetts has not yet filled her quota of the drafted militia men, and as there has been some resistance to the draft in Connecticut, (where, as in Massachusetts, it has seemed "a heavy draft on their patriotism," it is to be understood that the effect of the President's proclamation in those quarters will be magical. "The roads will swarm" with volunteers. No draft will now be necessary in all New England. To doubt it would be to question the sagacity of Gov. Andrew and to do dis credit to the willingness of New England's sons to fight "with God and human nature on their side."

## The Coming State Elections—The Issue in New York.

The coming State elections, and particularly the election in the State of New York, are pregnant with such tremendous consequences that if the people could only understand them in all their length and breadth, there would be such a revolution at the polls as would go far to arrest the rapid progress of the republic to dissolution and stanchy. Upon the State of New York, more than upon any other, the Federal Union, depends the fate of the country for weal or for woe. Yet we fear that, owing to the amount of money that will be brought to bear, the operations of the army contractors and other corrupt influences, together with the fact that the people are not yet fully alive to the nature of the crisis through which they are passing, the candidate of the destructives will be elected, and the conservatives will awaken too late to a sense of the real condition of the country. The success of General Wadsworth in this State would be the success of the Puritan Roundheads, who presume to dictate morality, religion and legislation to the whole continent, and it would be the prolongation of the war till the army and navy contractors held the North to death and destroyed the South by the same means.

If Wadsworth succeeds let us expect a reign of terror, such as he inaugurated at Washington, when he arrested even the officers of justice, in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the land, to the disturbance of the white population and the confusion of the poor negroes, who could not understand what was meant for them by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

If Wadsworth succeeds every man who differs with him in politics will be arrested, and a despotism will be established in this State such as has not existed in modern times in any nation pretending to free institutions. The truth is that Wadsworth is an aristocrat of the first water, and claims his position not from any merit of his own, but from the wealth of his ancestors, derived from the oppression of human beings far superior to negroes. If Wadsworth is elected let the people of this State look out for a tyranny such as has never been experienced in any other country in modern times. If, unfortunately, he should be chosen Governor of this State, he would have all his political opponents arrested and consigned to dungeons, and their property seized and confiscated under the act of Congress. The issue made by his organs is that every man who votes against his election is a traitor, and consequently is liable to be stripped of all the worldly goods that he possesses, together with his liberty, if not his life.

If, therefore, the candidate of the revolutionary radicals should be successful, we are approaching a period like that of the Roman proscriptions in which Marius and Sulla, Caesar and Pompey, and the whole of the aristocracy of the Republic were exterminated, and the property of the whole nation was divided among a few favorites. The success of the radicals is therefore the ruin of the country. It is bloodshed and civil war without end.

On the other hand, the success of the conservatives in this State would shorten the war, by restoring the Union through the operation of the Magna Charta of American liberty—the Constitution of the United States—the only shield in this hour of the nation's peril against the double danger of anarchy and despotism. The President desires to save the country by clinging to the Constitution as the anchor of hope during the next three months, after which the revolutionaries make our posterity blush till the last syllable of recorded time. It is the part of conservatives to strengthen his resolution to stand by him to the last, and to rescue him from the hands of the radicals in the Cabinet, and the hands of the base wretches outside, who, in this hour of the nation's weakness, are hovering over the spoils and plunder like greedy buzzards and vultures, utterly regardless of the fate of the Republic, seeking for the easy and easy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world."—New York Herald.

## The gubernatorial Convention at Altoona and its Effect.

Nothing has occurred since the beginning of the war which goes so far to recognize the right of State secession as the meeting of Northern Governors, without any warrant of national or State laws, and without cause founded in anything but exigent public necessity. The Governor could and the Government by an unhesitating compliance with military requirements, as extended at the beginning of the rebellion; but now they talk of "secession" which may have been or may be duly enacted and the "lawful orders of the President." In accordance with this State view, they are now holding troops back under sundry pretences as to their disposal in the event of a "secession" of the Federal Government, but really for the purpose of prolonging the war until after the first of January, so as to insure the liberation by proclamation of all the slaves.

## Proposed New Postal Currency.

Parties in New England propose a new style of postal currency. It is to include the Post Office, or postal currency, stamp in a circle of white metal, covered by a piece of mica, making a circular metallic coin, with the stamp protected from the wear and tear of use. It has been approved by all who have seen it. It is stated that, at the present rate of issue of the postal currency, it will take eight years to bring out the fifty millions authorized by Congress. The inventor of this new style of currency proposes to get up the stamp themselves at their own cost to be allowed to issue this metallic currency. They think that the issue of the postal currency, but not the New Englanders, they can get up the supply of demand at such an advance as will be satisfactory to the bankers and the public. The styles exhibited to the Secretary of the Treasury to day have attracted much attention. They are practical and unique, and avoid all the difficulties hitherto urged against that sort of currency. The advantages of its use easily outweigh all the disadvantages that can be urged. Although the reconstruction or transferring of the plates may be necessary to some extent, yet by this course there may be an infinite saving in space and paper, allowing great numbers of the stamps to be thus printed, thereby increasing the amounts required for circulation.

## Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

## RACES.

EXCHANGE PARK—THERE WILL be a match race come off over the Exchange Park on Thursday, October 9, between Tippecanoe, the Pittsburgh Pacer, and Ohio Billy, a Trotter of Chicago—two mile heats and repeat—for a hundred and fifty dollars a side. John Clark names Bay Goring, Tippecanoe, Pat Mulligan " " " Ohio Billy.

There will also be a running race for a purse of \$200—two miles and repeat—for all horses. The horses already entered for this race are: Mr. Harper's Bay Mare Memora of Kentucky, and E. Eagle's Bay Mare Kansas, of Kentucky. The mare entered for the running race are just from Chicago, where they have been winning every purse that was offered, and fast time and a good race may be expected in both instances. oct-9-11

## COFFEE.

144 RUBIA MILLS 144

144 GREENE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

Put up in tin full Pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds:

JAVA, MARACAIPO, SUP. RIO, RIO and SUPERIOR COFFEE.

We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders address to us or to our Agents, Messrs. PLACK & YOUNG, 150 Chambers street, corner Washington street, New York City, and Messrs. POLAK & DAVIS, 189 & 191 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. oct-9-11

## TAHER & PLACE.

## AUCTION.

AT LOTHROP & WRIGHT'S

ACTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 17 North Pennsylvania street, three doors south of the Post Office, in New & Talbot's Block, commencing on Thursday, October 9th, precisely at two o'clock. Come one, come all.

Ladies, this is our first opening sale in Indianapolis, and we wish to be made acquainted with your smiling faces, and particularly your quarters; and we assure you that we represent all goods as they are in all of our auction sales—if damaged the least you will be apprised of the same by our Auctioneer. J. P. LOTHROP.

For list of articles see small bills. Come one, come all.

N. B.—Any goods left with Lothrop & Wright on commission will be promptly sold, without notice, and accompanied with the net cash. All out door sales solicited and satisfaction given, by Lothrop & Wright, or no pay given as a call. J. P. LOTHROP, Auctioneer.

Also to be shown, the new and elegant Florence Four-stick Sewing Machine, by Wm. H. SHARP. oct-9-11

## SEALED PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A. Indianapolis, Ind., October 7, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Monday, the 11th of October, 1862, at ten o'clock, A. M., for 2,000 cords of good merchantable wood, to be delivered at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, at the rate of not less than thirty (30) cents per cord. Payment made on completion of contract.

Any other information given on application to the undersigned. JAMES A. KIRK, A. Q. M. U. S. A. oct-9-11

## HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

New Hat Store!!

ISAAC DAVIS, DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS, No. 15 Pennsylvania St.

BET. OLD FELLOW'S HALL AND THE POST OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

IS NOW OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Hats and Caps, embracing every variety of style and quality, and being the largest and best assortment ever brought to this city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street. oct-9-11

## Silk Hats.

I AM HAVING MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR my trade, a large and splendid stock of silk hats, for beauty and finish, elegance of style and quality of material, can not be excelled. They are decidedly the best City Hats. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street. oct-9-11

## Children's Hats.

THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS IS DESIRED TO my large stock of Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans. I have something to please every taste. ISAAC DAVIS, No. 15 Pennsylvania street. oct-9-11

## GROCERIES.

H. & H., No. 25 West Washington St.

HAVE RECEIVED THE LATEST AND BEST WATER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention is invited to our large stock of:

Coffees, Sugar-cured Hams, Cured Beef, Currant Meal, Baking Powder, Fish, &c.

and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles. HOSKINS & HUNTER. sept-27-11

## DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT CALLINAN'S, NEW FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, REEBORN AND RAYNES, No. 28 East Washington Street, North Side.

RECEIVED

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